

# **REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE**

## **Public Administration Country Profile**

Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM)  
Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)  
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# SINGAPORE

[Click here](#) for detailed map



Source: [The World Factbook](#) - Singapore

## **Government type**

parliamentary republic

## **Independence**

9 August 1965 (from Malaysian Federation)

## **Constitution**

3 June 1959; amended 1965 (based on preindependence State of Singapore Constitution)

## **Legal system**

based on English common law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

## **Administrative divisions**

none

Source: [The World Factbook](#) - Singapore

In 1819, Singapore was established as a trading station by Sir Stamford Raffles under an agreement between the British East India Company and the Sultan of Johor and the Malay ruler of the island. In 1824, Singapore was ceded in perpetuity to the East India Company by the Sultan. During World War II, Singapore was occupied by the Japanese from 1942 to 1945. Following the surrender of Japan, Singapore was re-occupied by the Allied Forces. In August 1958, the State of Singapore Act was passed in the United Kingdom Parliament providing for the establishment of the State of Singapore. Singapore achieved internal self-government on 3 June 1959. On 1 September 1962, 73 percent of the electorate voted in favour of merger with Malaysia. Singapore became a part of the Federation of Malaysia on 16 September 1963. The union was short-lived and Singapore separated from Malaysia on 9 August 1965 becoming a fully independent and sovereign nation.

Singapore consists of the main island of Singapore and some 63 offshore islands. The main island is about 42 kilometres from east to west and 23 kilometres from north to south. Singapore's total land area, including that of the smaller islands, is 697.1 square kilometres. The official languages in Singapore are Malay, Chinese (Mandarin), Tamil and English. Malay is the national language and English is the language of administration.

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Singapore (2004)

# 1. General Information

| 1.1 People   | Singapore        | Malaysia             | Thailand         | 1 |
|--|------------------|----------------------|------------------|---|
| <b>Population</b>  |                  |                      |                  | a |
| Total estimated population (,000), 2003                  | 4,252            | 24,425               | 62,833           |   |
| Female estimated population (,000), 2003                 | 2,112            | 12,026               | 31,985           |   |
| Male estimated population (,000), 2003                   | 2,140            | 12,399               | 30,848           |   |
| Sex ratio (males per 100 females), 2003                  | 101              | 103                  | 96               |   |
| Average annual rate of change of pop. (%), 2000-2005     | 1.69             | 1.93                 | 1.01             |   |
| <b>Youth and Elderly Population</b>                      |                  |                      |                  | b |
| Total population under age 15 (%), 2003                  | 21               | 33                   | 25               |   |
| Female population aged 60+ (%), 2003                     | 12               | 7                    | 10               |   |
| Male population aged 60+ (%), 2003                       | 11               | 6                    | 8                |   |
| <b>Human Settlements</b>                                 |                  |                      |                  | c |
| Urban population (%), 2001                               | 100              | 58                   | 20               |   |
| Rural population (%), 2001                               | 0                | 42                   | 80               |   |
| Urban average annual rate of change in pop. (%), '00-'05 | 1.74             | 2.86                 | 2.12             |   |
| Rural average annual rate of change in pop/ (%), '00-'05 | 0                | 0.07                 | 0.9              |   |
| <b>Education</b>   |                  |                      |                  | d |
| Total school life expectancy, 2000-2001                  | ..               | 12.1                 | ..               | 1 |
| Female school life expectancy, 2000-2001                 | ..               | 12.4                 | ..               | 1 |
| Male school life expectancy, 2000-2001                   | ..               | 11.8                 | ..               | 1 |
| Female estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2000   | 11.7             | 16.6                 | 6,1              | 2 |
| Male estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2000     | 3.8              | 8.6                  | 2,9              | 2 |
| <b>Employment</b>  |                  |                      |                  | e |
| Unemployment rate (15+) (%), 2001                        | 3.4 <sup>i</sup> | 5.5 <sup>iii e</sup> | 2,4 <sup>v</sup> | 1 |
| Female adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 2001      | 3.4 <sup>i</sup> | 52 <sup>iv</sup>     | 65               | 2 |
| Male adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 2001        | 3.5 <sup>i</sup> | 85 <sup>iv</sup>     | 81               | 2 |

Notes: <sup>i</sup> Month of June. Notes: <sup>a</sup>Persons aged 15 to 64 years., <sup>bi</sup> Age 15-64 years <sup>ic</sup> Age 15-64 years, <sup>e</sup>Month of May, Third round (Aug.) of each year. Persons aged 13 years and over <sup>1</sup>1994, <sup>ii</sup> 2000, <sup>iii</sup> 1998, <sup>iv</sup> 1999, <sup>v</sup>2000

| 1.2 Economy   | Singapore | Malaysia           | Thailand | 2 |
|---|-----------|--------------------|----------|---|
| <b>GDP</b>  |           |                    |          | a |
| GDP total (millions US\$), 2002                     | 86,969    | 95,157             | 126,407  |   |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2002                         | 20,886    | 3,915              | 2,052    |   |
| PPP GDP total (millions int. US\$), 2002            | 97,410    | 216,836            | 418,222  |   |
| PPP GDP per capita(int. US\$), 2002                 | 23,393    | 8,921 <sup>1</sup> | 6,788    |   |
| <b>Sectors</b>                                      |           |                    |          | b |
| Value added in agriculture (% of GDP), 2003         | 0.1       | 9.5                | 8.8      |   |
| Value added in industry (% of GDP), 2003            | 34.9      | 48.6               | 41.4     |   |
| Value added in services (% of GDP), 2003            | 65.0      | 41.9               | 49.8     |   |
| <b>Miscellaneous</b>                                |           |                    |          | c |
| GDP implicit price deflator (annual % growth), 2004 | 4.5       | 3.5                | 2.1      |   |
| Private consumption (% of GDP), 2004                | 41.4      | 43.7               | 61.6     |   |

<sup>1</sup> [United Nations Statistics Division](#):

<sup>a</sup> [Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); <sup>b</sup> [Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); <sup>c</sup> [Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); <sup>d1</sup> [UNESCO](#); <sup>d2</sup> [UNESCO](#); <sup>e1</sup> [ILO](#); <sup>e2</sup> [ILO/OECD](#)

<sup>2</sup> [World Bank - Data and Statistics](#):

<sup>a</sup> [Quick Reference Tables](#); <sup>b</sup> [Data Profile Tables](#); <sup>c</sup> [Country at a Glance](#)

|   |      |      |     |  |
|---|------|------|-----|--|
|   |      |      |     |  |
| Government consumption (% of GDP), 2004 | 10.6 | 13.9 | 8.9 |  |

Notes: <sup>1</sup> Estimate is based on regression; other PPP figures are extrapolated from the latest International Comparison Programme benchmark estimates.

| <b>1.3 Public Spending</b>          | <b>Singapore</b> | <b>Malaysia</b> | <b>Thailand</b> |   |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---|
| <b>Public expenditures</b>          |                  |                 |                 | 3 |
| Education (% of GNP), 1985-1987     | 3.9              | 6.9             | 3.4             | a |
| Education (% of GNP), 1995-1997     | 3                | 4.9             | 4.8             | a |
| Health (% of GDP), 1990             | 1                | 1.5             | 0.9             |   |
| Health (% of GDP), 1998             | 1.1              | 1.4             | 1.9             |   |
| Military (% of GDP), 1990           | 4.8              | 2.6             | 2.2             | b |
| Military (% of GDP), 2000           | 4.8              | 1.9             | 1.6             | b |
| Total debt service (% of GDP), 1990 | ..               | 9.8             | 6.2             |   |
| Total debt service (% of GDP), 2000 | ..               | 6.7             | 11.5            |   |

| <b>1.4 Public Sector Employment and Wages</b> |            |                        |                        |   |  |   |
|---|------------|------------------------|------------------------|---|--|---|
| <i>Data from the latest year available</i>    |            | Singapore<br>1991-1995 | Singapore<br>1996-2000 | Eastern Asia<br>and the<br>Pacific<br>1996-2000 | South<br>Regional<br>average <sup>4</sup><br>1996-2000 | High income<br>group<br>average <sup>4</sup><br>1996-2000 |
| <b>Employment</b>                             |            |                        |                        |   |  |   |
| Civilian Central Government <sup>4</sup>      | (,000)     | 27                     | 36                     |   |  |   |
|   | (% pop.)   | 0.8                    | 0.9                    | 0.63  | ..   | 2.8   |
| Sub-national Government <sup>5</sup>          | (,000)     | ..                     | 0                      |   |  |   |
|   | (% pop.)   | ..                     | 0.0                    | 0.63  | ..   | 2.8   |
| Education employees                           | (,000)     | 25                     | 21                     |   |  |   |
|   | (% pop.)   | 0.7                    | 0.5                    | 0.76  | 0.4  | 1.3   |
| Health employees                              | (,000)     | 6                      | 9.                     |   |  |   |
|   | (% pop.)   | 0.2                    | 0.2                    | 0.16  | 0.5  | 1.1   |
| Police  | (,000)     | ..                     | 108                    |   |  |   |
|   | (% pop.)   | ..                     | 2.73                   | 0.26  | 0.62   |   |
| Armed forces                                  | (,000)     | 54                     | 73                     |   |  |   |
|   | (% pop.)   | 1.6                    | 1.8                    | 0.53  | 0.7  | 0.5   |
| SOE Employees                                 | (,000)     | ..                     | ..                     |   |  |   |
|   | (% pop.)   | ..                     | ..                     | 1.18  | ..   | ..  |
| Total Public Employment                       | (,000)     | ..                     | ..                     |   |  |   |
|   | (% pop.)   | ..                     | ..                     | ..  | ..   | ..  |
| <b>Wages</b>                                  |            |                        |                        |   |  |   |
| Total Central gov't wage bill                 | (% of GDP) | ..                     | ..                     | 9.4   | 2.1  | 4.2   |
| Total Central gov't wage bill                 | (% of exp) | 29.8                   | 25.1                   | 24.4  | 16.2   | 16.4  |
| Average gov't wage                            | (,000 LCU) | 72                     | ..                     |   |  |   |
| Real ave. gov't wage ('97 price)              | (,000 LCU) | 80                     | ..                     |   |  |   |
| Average gov't wage to per capita GDP ratio    |            | 2.9                    | ..                     | 2.9   | 2.9  | ..  |

Source: World Bank - Public Sector Employment and Wages

<sup>3</sup> UNDP - Human Development Report 2002

<sup>a</sup> Data refer to total public expenditure on education, including current and capital expenditures.

<sup>b</sup> As a result of a number of limitations in the data, comparisons of military expenditure data over time and across countries should be made with caution. For detailed notes on the data see SIPRI (2001).

<sup>4</sup> Excluding education, health and police – if available (view [Country Sources](#) for further explanations).

## 2. Legal Structure

Singapore is a republic with a parliamentary system of government. The constitution provides for the organs of state, namely the executive, the legislature and the judiciary. The Prime Minister and other Cabinet members are appointed from among the Members of Parliament, of which there are currently 94.

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Singapore (2004)

### 2.1 Legislative Branch

Unicameral Parliament (84 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms); note - in addition, there are up to nine nominated members; the losing opposition candidate who came closest to winning a seat may be appointed as a "non-constituency" member <sup>5</sup>

*Women in parliament:* 15 out of 94 seats: (16%).

The Singapore Parliament has a single House and is modelled after the Westminster system of parliamentary democracy where Members of Parliament are voted in at regular General Elections. The leader of the political party that secures the majority of seats in Parliament will be asked by the President to become the Prime Minister (PM). The PM will then select his Ministers from elected MPs to form the Cabinet. When the new Parliament meets for the first time, the Speaker will be elected followed by the oath taking of Members. The "life" of each Parliament is 5 years from the date of its first sitting after a General Election. General Elections must be held within 3 months of the dissolution of Parliament.

**Fact box:**

*elections:* last held 3 November 2001 (next to be held not later than 25 June 2007)

*election results:* percent of vote by party - PAP 75.3% (in contested constituencies), other 24.7%; seats by party - PAP 82, WP 1, SPP 1 <sup>6</sup>

Members of Parliament (MPs) consist of either elected, non-constituency or nominated Members. The majority of MPs are elected into Parliament at a General Election on a first-past-the-post basis and represent either Single Member or Group Representation Constituencies (GRCs). In GRCs, political parties field a team of between three to six candidates. At least one candidate in the team must belong to a minority race. This requirement ensures that parties contesting the elections in GRCs are multi-racial so that minority races will be represented in Parliament. There were 14 GRCs in the 2001 General Election and 9 Single Member constituencies.

The Constitution also provides for the appointment of other MPs not voted in at a General Election. Up to three Non-Constituency Members of Parliament (NCMPs) from the opposition political parties can be appointed. This is to ensure that there will be a minimum number of opposition representatives in Parliament and that views other than the Government's can be expressed in Parliament. A constitutional provision for the appointment of up to nine Nominated Members of Parliament (NMPs) was made in 1990 to ensure a wide representation of community views in Parliament. NMPs are appointed by the President of Singapore for a term of two and a half years on the recommendation of a Special Select Committee of Parliament chaired by the Speaker. NMPs are not connected to any political parties.

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<sup>5</sup> Source of fact boxes if nothing else stated: [The World Factbook](#) - Singapore

<sup>6</sup> [Electionworld.org](#) - Singapore

## 2.2 Executive Branch

*cabinet:* Cabinet appointed by president, responsible to Parliament

*elections:* president elected by popular vote for six-year term; last appointed 17 August 2005 (next election to be held by August 2011); following legislative elections, leader of majority party or leader of majority coalition is usually appointed prime minister by president; deputy prime ministers appointed by president

*election results:* Sellapan Rama (S. R.) NATHAN appointed president in August 2005 after Presidential Elections Committee disqualified three other would-be candidates

The Constitution of the Republic of Singapore provides for a President who is the Head of State. The elected President will hold office for a fixed term of six years. The President is empowered to veto government budgets and appointments to public office. He can also examine the Government's exercise of its powers under the Internal Security Act and religious harmony laws, and in investigations into cases of corruption.

The Cabinet is led by the Prime Minister, who is appointed by the President, as the Member of Parliament who commands the confidence of the majority of the Members of Parliament. On the advice of the Prime Minister, the President appoints other ministers from among the Members of Parliament to form the Cabinet.

The Cabinet is responsible for all government policies and the day-to-day administration of the affairs of state. It is responsible collectively to Parliament, and comprises the Prime Minister and the ministers in charge of the ministries of Community Development, Youth and Sports, Defence, Education, the Environment and Water Resources, Finance, Foreign Affairs, Health, Home Affairs, Information, Communications and the Arts, Law, Manpower, National Development, Trade and Industry, and Transport.

### Fact box:

*chief of state:* President Sellapan Rama (S. R.) NATHAN (since 1 September 1999)

*head of government:* Prime Minister LEE Hsien Loong (since 12 August 2004); Senior Minister GOH Chok Tong (since 12 August 2004); Minister Mentor LEE Kuan Yew (since 12 August 2004); Deputy Prime Ministers Shunmugan JAYAKUMAR (since 12 August 2004) and Tony TAN Keng Yam (since 1 August 1995)

Source: Parliament of Singapore (2005), Office of the President of the Republic of Singapore (2005) & the cabinet of Singapore (2005)

## 2.3 Judiciary Branch

Supreme Court (chief justice is appointed by the president with the advice of the prime minister, other judges are appointed by the president with the advice of the chief justice); Court of Appeals

As an Organ of State, the Judiciary's function is to independently administer justice. The Chief Justice is the head of the Judiciary which comprises the Supreme Court and the Subordinate Courts. The Chief Justice, Judges of Appeal, Judges and Judicial Commissioners are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is required to consult the Chief Justice before tendering his advice

on the appointment of a Judge or Judicial Commissioner. There are currently 13 Judges and 1 Judicial Commissioner on the Supreme Court Bench.

The Supreme Court is made up of the Court of Appeal and the High Court, and hears both civil and criminal matters. The Supreme Court Bench consists of the Chief Justice, the Judges of Appeal, Judges and the Judicial Commissioners of the Supreme Court. The Court of Appeal hears appeals against the decisions of High Court Judges in both civil and criminal matters. It became Singapore's final court of appeal on 8 April 1994, when appeals to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council were abolished. The High Court hears both criminal and civil cases as a court of first instance. The High Court also hears appeals from the decisions of District Courts and Magistrate's Courts in civil and criminal cases, and decides points of law reserved in special cases submitted by a District Court or a Magistrate's Court. In addition, the High Court has general supervisory and revisionary jurisdiction over all subordinate courts in any civil or criminal matter.

The Subordinate Courts handle more than 95% of the Judiciary's caseload. The Subordinate Courts are constituted by the Subordinate Courts Act, and comprise the District Courts, the Magistrates' Courts, the Coroners' Court, the Juvenile Court and the Small Claims Tribunals. Certain District Courts and Magistrates' Courts are designed as specialised courts such as the Family Court, the Commercial Civil and Criminal Courts, the Traffic Court, the Filter Court, the Criminal Mentions Courts, the Centralised Sentencing Court and the Night Courts. The e@dr Centre, and the Multi Door Courthouse (MDC) are also part of the Subordinate Courts.

Source: Supreme Court Singapore (2005) and Subordinate Courts of Singapore (2005)

## **2.4 Local Government**

## 3. The State and Civil Society

### 3.1 Ombudsperson

### 3.2 Civil Society

The main legislation governing the right to assembly and association is the Societies Act. The Societies Act seeks to ensure that groups which are likely to be used for unlawful purposes or for purposes prejudicial to public peace, welfare or good order in Singapore, or for which registration would be contrary to the national interest, are not established in Singapore. The registration process treats all societies as a homogeneous group and subjects all applications to the same level of scrutiny.

The Societies Act also has process of "Automatic Registration" for societies which pose minimal law & order, safety or security concerns. Under this "Automatic Registration" regime, societies that may be used for unlawful purposes or for purposes prejudicial to public peace, welfare or good order in Singapore, or for which registration would be contrary to the national interest, would be specified explicitly in the law.

The key difference between automatic registration and normal registration is that for the former, the registration will take effect once the necessary documents are submitted and the registration fee is paid whilst for normal registration, Registration of Society (ROS) will take a closer look at the application before registering the society, which should not take longer than the two months.

Source: Singapore's Ministry of Home Affairs (2004)

## 4. Civil Service

The Singapore civil service is one of the most efficient and least corrupt in the world with some of the highest paid civil servants. The Singapore Government holds the view that this will eliminate corruption both at the political and civil service level. This high-wage structure was introduced in the early to mid 1990s where civil service salaries are pegged to the private sector. Furthermore, the Public Service Division (PSD) of the Prime Minister's Office was set-up in 1995 to nurture a culture of change in Public Service.

Source: UNDP – Public Service Reform in Singapore

### 4.1 Legal basis

Part IX of the constitution "the Public service" outlines the work of the civil service (Article 102-119). It has three titles respectively; public service commission; special service commissions; and pensions, proceedings. There is also the Public Service Commission act (Chapter 259) established in 1956 and revived in 1970 and 1985. It was further amended in 1994.

Source: Singapore statutes online

### 4.2 Recruitment

The appointment of all civil servants, except to the Administrative Service, was devolved from the Public Service Commission (PSC) and other Commissions to Personnel Boards in Ministries. This is to give line managers greater authority and flexibility in personnel management functions. There are 3 levels of personnel boards: Special Personnel Board, Senior Personnel Board and Personnel Board; each taking charge of different divisions of officers. Policies on recruitment continue to be set by the Public Service Division (PSD) of the Prime Minister's Office.

Open selection is stressed in the recruitment of candidates to the Civil Service. Selection criteria for appointment are firstly based on educational qualifications. Ministries may draw up their own objective criteria to further shortlist applicants from amongst those who satisfy the entry requirements. The short listing criteria are approved by the Director of Personnel of the respective Ministries. All applicants who satisfy the short listing criteria have to be short listed and interviewed by an interview panel, who will recommend the candidates to the Personnel Boards for appointment.

The PSD coordinates a mass recruitment exercise for graduates once a year. Career talks are conducted at the universities prior to the recruitment press advertisements. The main aim is green-harvesting, ie: To recruit the better graduates by reaching out to them before they graduate. Other than these yearly co-ordinated recruitment exercises, Ministries conduct their own recruitment as and when the need arises. The arrangements for Ministry-initiated recruitment exercises follow closely those coordinated by PSD, with more simplified procedures for the lower grades of officers. The recruitment process includes the following: (a) Inviting applications through press advertisements; (b) Shortlisting candidates based on objective criteria; (c) Interviewing shortlisted candidates; and (d) Recommending selected candidates to the Personnel Boards for appointment.

Source: Civil Service Commission – Singapore

### **4.3 Promotion**

Promotions are based on a appraisal system of the Singapore Civil Service consists of two components, which are Reporting System and Performance Ranking System.

Reporting System is an annual written reports and consists of three parts: (a) An assignment worksheet to allow the Reporting Officer and his subordinate to discuss and agree on the work assignments and training plan for the year ahead and to set milestone dates for conducting periodic work reviews; (b) An open work Review Report to record the views of the Reporting Officer and his subordinate on the subordinate's achievements and progress during the period under review. It is an important tool for counseling the officer on his work and how it can be improved; and (c) A confidential Development Report to assess the officer's overall performance, character traits, and to recommend training and development possibilities.

Performance Ranking System is an overlays system of individual annual reports. It serves to resolve differences in standards between various supervisors and includes factors such as quality of work, output organizational ability, knowledge and application, reaction under stress, teamwork and sense of responsibility. The ranking panel will rank the officers based on their assessment of the officers' relative standing vis-à-vis each other in descending order of performance. To facilitate ranking, the panel could first broadly band them (The members should be able to identify the very good ones and the not so good ones from the average without too much difficulty), and thereafter determine the specific positions of individuals, Members of the panel should cite specific example of individuals' work to justify their positions in the group. After the relative ranking is confirmed, the panel would then look for natural breaks for the purpose of assigning specific performance grades.

Source: Civil Service Commission – Singapore

### **4.4 Remuneration**

Since 1988, the Civil Service has moved towards a flexible wage system. It includes two annual salary components, the Non-Pensionable Annual Allowance (NPAA), and the Annual Variable Component (AVC), which can be varied depending on national economic performance. In addition, should economic growth for the year significantly exceed mid-year forecasts, a oneoff lump-sum payment or Special Bonus may be paid. In the mid 1990s, a high-wage structure was introduced where civil service salaries are pegged to the private sector.

For pensionable officers, the monthly salary consists of a pensionable component, which attracts partial CPF contributions, and a non-pensionable component, on which full CPF is paid. The Government decided in 1993 that subsequent salary increases would be made non-pensionable, so as to limit the pensions burden on future generations.

Source: Civil Service Commission – Singapore

### **4.5 Training**

In Singapore, public sector officers receive training from a variety of sources. The Civil Service Institute (CSI), established in March 1971, was the main training organization for the Singapore Civil Service, conducting over 900 courses for more than 20,000 participants, annually. CSI's role was in developing management,

supervisory and operating skills. Another, the Civil Service College (CSC) began operations in January 1993. It was established to nurture public sector leadership, focusing on training on policy development.

With effect from 1 April 1996, The Civil Service Institute (CSI) and the Civil Service College (CSC) were amalgamated to create one central training institution for the Singapore Civil Service. The merged entity is known as the "Civil Service College". It has three components: the Institute of Policy Development (IPD), the Institute of Public Administration and Management (IPAM), and the Civil Service Consulting Group (CSCG).

Source: Civil Service Commission – Singapore

#### **4.6 Gender**

Source: Institution - Title

## 5. Ethics and Civil Service

### 5.1 Corruption

2003 CPI Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).

| Corruption Perceptions Index |                |                |              |                    |                |              |                             |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| Rank                         | Country        | 2003 CPI Score | Surveys Used | Standard Deviation | High-Low Range | Number Inst. | 90 percent confidence range |
| 1                            | Highly clean   | 9.7            | 8            | 0.3                | 9.2 - 10.0     | 4            | 9.5 - 9.9                   |
| 5                            | Singapore      | 9.4            | 12           | 0.1                | 9.2 - 9.5      | 9            | 9.3 - 9.4                   |
| 133                          | Highly corrupt | 1.3            | 8            | 0.7                | 0.3 - 2.2      | 6            | 0.9 - 1.7                   |

Source: [Transparency International - Corruption Perceptions Index 2003](#)

**Surveys Used:** Refers to the number of surveys that were used to assess a country's performance. 17 surveys were used and at least 3 surveys were required for a country to be included in the CPI.

**Standard Deviation:** Indicates differences in the values of the sources. Values below 0.5 indicate agreement, values between 0.5 and c. 0.9 indicate some agreement, while values equal or larger than 1 indicate disagreement.

**High-Low Range:** Provides the highest and lowest values of the sources.

**Number Institutions:** Refers to the number of independent institutions that assessed a country's performance. Since some institutions provided more than one survey.

**90 percent confidence range:** Provides a range of possible values of the CPI score. With 5 percent probability the score is above this range and with another 5 percent it is below.

The legal provisions on prevention of corruption are set out in the Prevention of Corruption Act. All complaints of corruption against civil servants are investigated by the Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau which comes under the portfolio of the Prime Minister. As a prevention against corruption, an officer cannot ask or accept any gratification as encouragement or reward for: (a) performing or not performing any official act, or helping to get done, haste, delay, hinder or prevent any official act; or (b) helping to get or to prevent the giving of any contract or advantage to any person. "Gratification" includes: (i) money or any gift, loan, fee, reward, commission, valuable security or other property or share in any property; (ii) any position duties, employment or contract; (iii) any part or full payment, release from or discharge or any obligation or other liability; (iv) any other service; favors or advantage.

Source: Civil Service Commission – Singapore

### 5.2 Ethics

All civil servants are required to observe a code of conduct which is entrenched in the Instruction Manual. This code of conduct is applicable to all civil servants regardless of the appointment held by them, not only when he is at his workplace but at all times. The code of conduct covers the following areas: (a) Secrecy of Official Documents and Information (b) Publications (c) Political Activities (d) Public Duties and Private Interests (e) Present and Entertainment (f) Private Investment

(g) Outside Employment (h) Gambling, Raffles and Lotteries (i) Lending and Borrowing of Money; and (j) Prevention of corruption.

Infringement of the code of conduct may lead to disciplinary action being taken against the civil servant. Disciplinary control of civil servants is exercised by the Public Service Commission, an independent body established under the Constitution which does not come under the purview of any Ministry. The penalty arising from disciplinary action ranges from a reprimand to dismissal, depending on the gravity of the offence.

Source: Civil Service Commission – Singapore

## 6. e-Government

### e-Government Readiness Index:

The index refers to the generic capacity or aptitude of the public sector to use ICT for encapsulating in public services and deploying to the public, high quality information (explicit knowledge) and effective communication tools that support human development.

The index is comprised of three sub-indices: Web Measure Index, Telecommunications Infrastructure Index and Human Capital Index.

### Web Measure Index:

A scale based on progressively sophisticated web services present. Coverage and sophistication of state-provided e-service and e-product availability correspond to a numerical classification.

### Telecommunications Infrastructure Index:

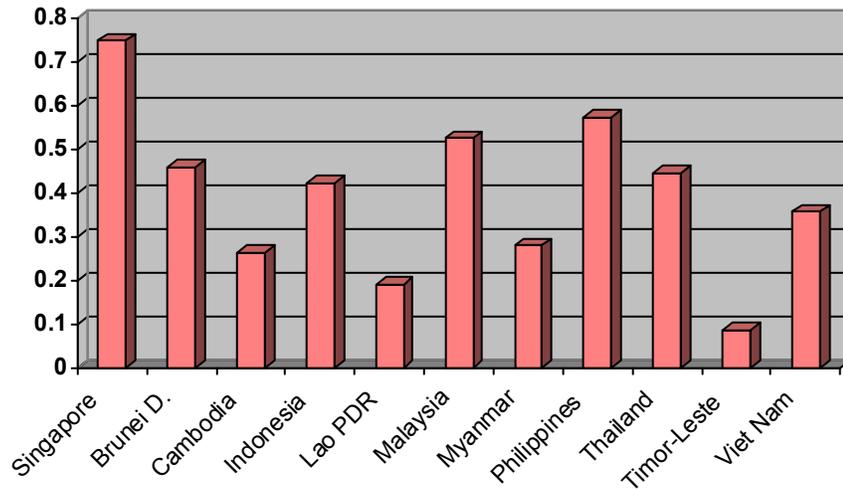
A composite, weighted average index of six primary indices, based on basic infrastructural indicators that define a country's ICT infrastructure capacity.

Primary indicators are: PC's, Internet users, online population and Mobile phones. Secondary indicators are TVs and telephone lines.

### Human Capital Index:

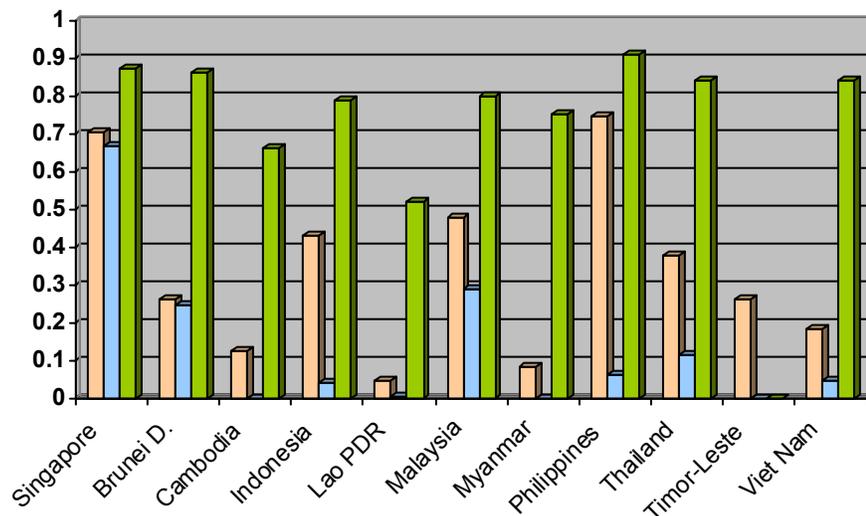
A composite of the adult literacy rate and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio, with two thirds of the weight given to adult literacy and one third to the gross enrolment ratio.

### e-Government Readiness Index



Source: United Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003

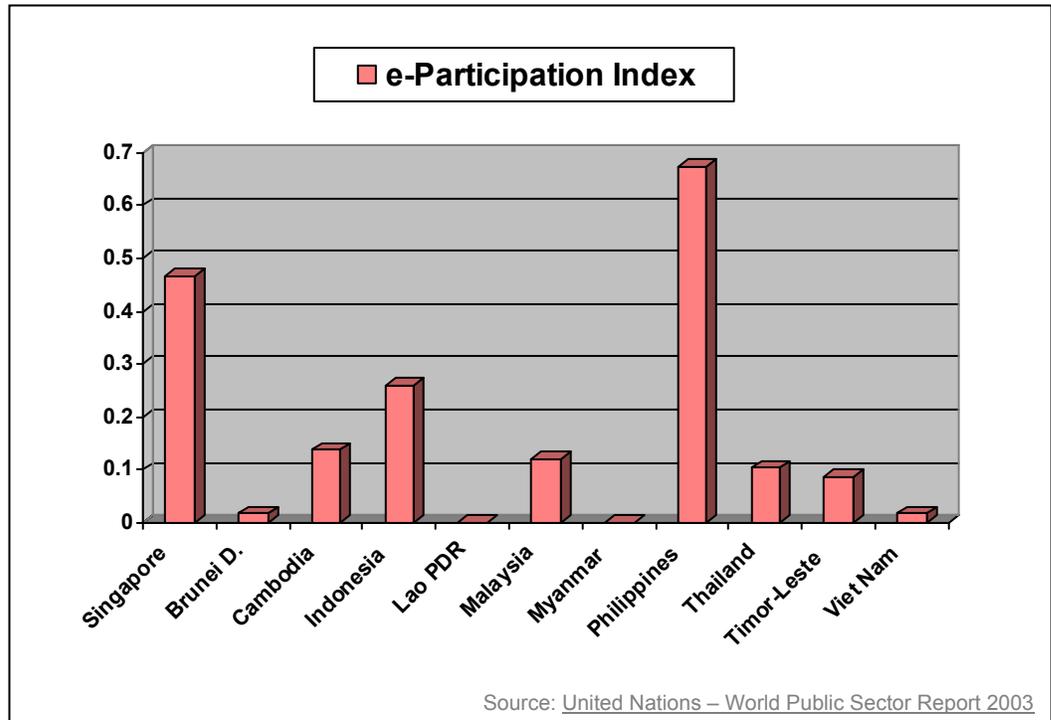
### Web Measure Index    Telecom. Infrastructure Index    Human Capital Index



Source: United Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003

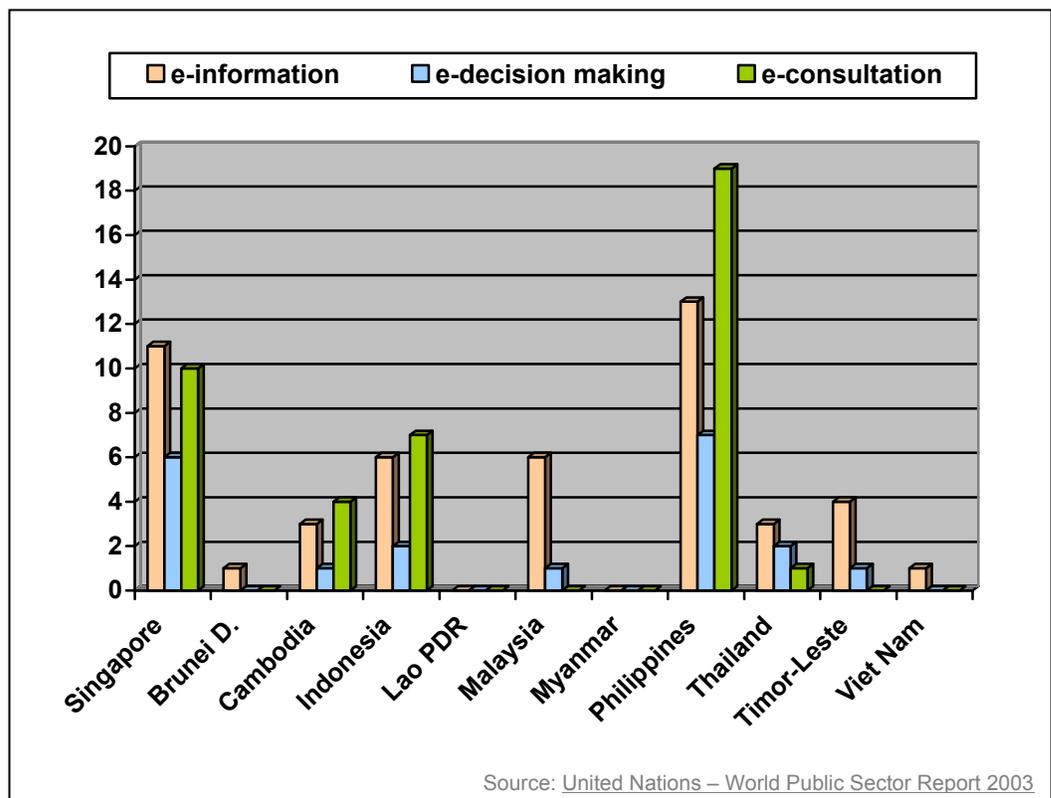
**e-Participation Index:**

Refers to the willingness, on the part of the government, to use ICT to provide high quality information (explicit knowledge) and effective communication tools for the specific purpose of empowering people for able participation in consultations and decision-making both in their capacity as consumers of public services and as citizens.



**e-information:**

The government websites offer information on policies and programs, budgets, laws and regulations, and other briefs of key public interest. Tools for disseminating of information exist for timely access and use of public information, including web forums, e-mail lists, newsgroups and chat rooms.



**e-decision making:**

The government indicates that it will take citizens input into account in decision making and provides actual feedback on the outcome of specific issues.

**e-consultation:**

The government website explains e-consultation mechanisms and tools. It offers a choice of public policy topics online for discussion with real time and archived access to audios and videos of public meetings. The government encourages citizens to participate in discussions.

## 7. Links

| 7.1 National sites                       |   |
|--|---|
| Authority                                | Topic   |
| Prime Minister's Office (PMO)            | <a href="http://www.pmo.gov.sg/">http://www.pmo.gov.sg/</a>   |
| Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Singapore | <a href="http://www.mfa.gov.sg/">http://www.mfa.gov.sg/</a>   |
| Singapore Government Website             | <a href="http://www.gov.sg/">http://www.gov.sg/</a>   |
| Parliament Homepage                      | <a href="http://www.parliament.gov.sg/">http://www.parliament.gov.sg/</a>   |
| Ministry of Home Affairs                 | <a href="http://www.mha.gov.sg">http://www.mha.gov.sg</a> <a href="http://www.mfa.gov.sg/">http://www.mfa.gov.sg/</a> |
| Supreme Court Singapore                  | <a href="http://app.supremecourt.gov.sg/">http://app.supremecourt.gov.sg/</a>   |
| Subordinate Courts of Singapore          | <a href="http://www.subcourts.gov.sg/">http://www.subcourts.gov.sg/</a>   |
| The Singapore public service commission  | <a href="http://app.psc.gov.sg/">http://app.psc.gov.sg/</a>   |

| 7.2 Miscellaneous sites      |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| Institution                  | Topic   |
| Singapore statutes online    | <a href="http://statutes.agc.gov.sg/">http://statutes.agc.gov.sg/</a>               |
| Transparency International   | <a href="http://www.transparency.org/">http://www.transparency.org/</a>             |
| World Bank                   | <a href="http://www.worldbank.org/singapore">http://www.worldbank.org/singapore</a> |
| Asian Development Bank (ADB) | <a href="http://www.adb.org/singapore">http://www.adb.org/singapore</a>             |